

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1837.

#### Cleansing Wheat to prevent the Fly and other Insects.

Our correspondent D. P. has introduced a subject full of importance to the farmer, and his experiment is an interesting one, inasmuch as it demonstrates the fact that the egg, which he speaks of, is hatched by the very agents necessary to bring forward the wheat, viz: moisture and warmth. We are not certain however that the insect known by the name of "grain worm" and "weevil," is the same as the insect which attacks wheat when it first comes up, and thins it out, as we say, or prevents its growth after it has begun to stretch up a little. The grain worm, which has been such a scourge in some parts of New England and the Middle States, is a maggot which is hatched while the grain is in the milk, and which immediately begins its depredations upon the kernel and will eat it all out hollow, leaving nothing but the shell or hull of the grain. After doing this, he must roll himself up in the chrysalis state and lay quiet until he comes forth a winged insect—or at any rate we suppose him to be a winged insect, but we are not sure that we have ever seen him in that state. Now if this is one and the same insect which also attacks the root and stalk of the young wheat, D. P.'s method of destroying them is well worth attending to. Indeed, as we before said, it is of great importance in either case. It would be well for our farmers to watch the movements of these enemies and study out their habits—their manners and customs. Perhaps as sure a method as any would be the following. Sow some of the eggs which pass from the winnowing machine, with some wheat, in a flower pot over which is placed a covering of gauze which will admit light and air, but prevent any insect from escaping. By closely watching the maggot, it may be discovered when he goes into the chrysalis state, and whether he remains in the substance of the root or wheat stalk, or creeps into the ground. When he changes and comes out, he will be retained within the gauze and can be caught and preserved. By this means we can examine his features. The next thing to be done will be to find some of the grain worms who are digging out the grain while in the head. These should be preserved in the same way until they come out in their perfect state. They can then be compared with each other, and their identity or difference at once established. It requires time, care and patience, but it will be labor well worth the while of every one who feels an interest in the culture of wheat and the welfare of mankind. We hope to hear farther from our friend D. P. upon the subject, when his observations shall warrant him to give us more information upon the subject. He has gone the right way to work, and his researches cannot but produce great benefit to his brother farmers who are willing to profit by his hints.

#### Engrafting and Pruning.

As this is the season of engrafting and pruning orchards, would it not be well to put in a goodly number of sweet apple scions? Apples are coming more into use among us for the purposes of feeding swine, cattle and horses; and sweet apples have been found to be more useful for these purposes than the sour and crabbed. Sweet apples are also more useful in the family than sour ones.—Notwithstanding this, there are probably ten sour apples raised to one that is sweet. As it regards pruning, allow us to say, that a saw is a much more suitable tool for this purpose than an axe. The axe breaks the limbs or splits them—separates the bark—allows the water to get in and causes decay—whereas the saw will take it off more gently, and by trimming the bark with your knife, it will heal over much more readily, and without so much danger of producing those rotten stumps which disfigure and injure so many orchards.

#### Peas as a Field Crop.

There is probably no vegetable which affords more nutritive matter than peas. Their culture however as a field crop, is not very extensive in this State, and their use as an article of diet or food, except when green is not very general. According to the calculation of some farmers, as many bushels of peas can be raised on rather poor land, as there could be raised bushels of corn on the same soil. If this be actually true, it would be much better to sow peas than to plant corn on such land.—Oats should be sown with the peas, as they serve to support them and prevent their lodging, and they may be separated afterwards by a sieve properly made. Rich land is not so favorable for peas, as it causes them to produce more vine in proportion to the peas, than land of a poorer quality, and it is also thought best not to sow too many to the acre.

#### Cold Weather and Hard Times.

Sure enough, if we haven't both of the above troubles together we know not what to call them. The sun muffles his face up in blankets as if he had the ague, and the snow banks are lingering about the fields in no particular hurry to quit. If they stay much longer they'll hold the globe by the right of possession.

But if this were all we could bear it. The commercial world, however, appears to be about as cold and cheerless as the weather. We can hardly open a paper without reading of some tremendous failure—the depression in stock, and the high price of cash. It is discouraging we confess, look which way we may—but if the old adage is true, that it is the "darkest time just before day"—it can't be a great while to morning; and if the light to come will bear any proportion to the darkness, the day will be a bright one. The sooner it comes on the better.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### Mode of cleansing Seed Wheat to prevent the Ravages of Insects.

MR. HOLMES:—I have made it a practice to sift my seed wheat every Spring, for the last twenty years. The two last years however I omitted doing it. My motive for sifting my seed was to take out the small blighted grains that were not fit to be sown, and also to clear it of *fitches* and other kinds of weed seeds. As my seed wheat appeared, for the two last years to be quite clear and free from foul seeds, I did not sift it. I am now inclined to think that my crops have been injured in consequence of neglecting the sifting, to the amount of not less than six bushels to the acre by the *weevil* or wheat worm. I think if I had submitted my wheat to my usual operation I should have in part, if not altogether prevented these insects from injuring my crop, as the sifting would have cleared out their eggs, whereas I sowed thousands of them in every bushel that I sowed, for two years past, without knowing it. I am now of opinion that I have sifted out these eggs in years past, when cleansing my seed wheat, and mistook them for seeds of weeds. I had no knowledge of them until last season, when I found them in the standing grain, and also found that they were very injurious to the filling out of the heads. I also found thousands of these eggs in the box of the winnowing machine, after winnowing my wheat during the last season; and although I winnowed my seed wheat twice over and separated all the blighted grains from it that the machine would take out of it, I now find that by sifting my seed I obtain from one bushel about four thousands of the eggs and from four to five quarts of blighted grains that are not fit to sow.

Some of those blighted grains appear to be in the same state as to their growth, that they were in when the wheat was in blossom. This I take to be the time that these eggs are deposited in the heads of the grain, and entirely prevents its filling out. I think it would be a difficult task to ascertain how many of these eggs and blighted grains a bushel contains before it was winnowed, as an immense amount of them pass off during the process. I have examined some other specimens of wheat besides my own, and should judge that some contained double the quantity that mine did. This I consider quite too formidable an enemy to be sown with our wheat. It is my decided opinion that, when these eggs are sown with the wheat, they become in the course of forty-eight hours, living insects, provided the weather proves sufficiently warm during that time. Probably these insects when hatched, subsist on the young blades and roots of the grain until it is so far matured as to admit of their laying their eggs in the ear or heads of grain. This may account in part at least for the wheat being so much thinned out for the last four or five years. I have heretofore made many ineffectual researches to discover what it was that so thinned out the wheat, but have as yet been unable to satisfy myself perfectly as to the true cause. If it really is these insects, they probably cannot be discovered without the assistance of a glass, as they are so very small. I have tried an experiment which tends



to prove the certainty of the hatching of these eggs soon after being sown with the wheat. I took a number of the eggs that I had sifted out of my wheat and put them on a clean piece of white cambric and doubled the cloth over them to prevent dirt from getting with them. I then wet the cloth with water about milk warm and placed them between two grass turfs and kept them in about the same temperature that the earth would be in at common seed time, the result was, that in short of twenty-four hours a number of these eggs were hatched and become living insects and would crawl. The head and the form of the wings could be distinctly seen with the naked eye and by holdings one of these maggots in the rays of the sun on the point of a pin, the legs could be seen.

It is as yet a matter of doubt with me, whether these eggs will hatch out in the dry wheat, unless some moisture gets to them. This however, time will decide. I have placed some of them in a dry place to try the experiment. It may be that we have been sowing these insects with our wheat for a number of years, without having any knowledge of them. Should we continue to sow them, they may become more destructive than they ever have yet been. I would here remark for the information of those who may not be acquainted with those insects, that their eggs resemble pepper-grass seeds in color, but are not so large.

To remedy this evil as much as possible, I should advise farmers to thoroughly sift their seed wheat. Let the sieve be so constructed as the small blighted or pinched grains may pass through. This will effectually clear it of all those eggs and seeds of weeds. The sieve that I make use of to clean my seed wheat, is constructed on the following plan. I take four pieces of half inch boards—three inches in width. These are nailed in a box form, eleven inches wide and two feet long. The bottom is made of lambskin which is punched full of holes, about nine to the inch, or as near to each other as they can well be. The more holes the bottom contains the cleaner and faster you may sift. Tin will answer very well for a bottom. I have perfectly cleaned five or six bushels in one rainy day, with a sieve constructed on the above principles. My mode of sifting is to put in about one pint of wheat at a time and let it spread thinly on the bottom of the sieve. This mode of sifting will more thoroughly clean it than if you put more in at a time. One sieve will answer for a whole neighborhood and the sifting can all be done in foul weather without any extra expense to the farmer. I have been in the practice of washing and liming my wheat before I sow it, as it is said to prevent its smutting. When lime is not at hand, I make use of wood ashes. I hope some one, Mr. Editor, who has more acquaintance with the nature and habits of the insects which I have named will give us a detailed account of them in the Farmer, and also give the best mode of destroying them.

Wales, April, 1837.

#### ANCHOR ICE.

MR. HOLMES:—Among other articles in the New York Farmer, which have attracted my attention, is one on the production of anchor ice, by "Jack Frost." This writer, after informing us how profoundly ignorant every body else is on the subject, proceeds to give, with all due gravity, the *why* and the *wherefore* of the whole process. He says, "It is a common law of nature, that every substance is expanded by heat and contracted by cold. And it is another law, that any substance immersed in any fluid or liquid, will float at the top or sink at the bottom, in proportion as it is specifically lighter or heavier than the medium in which it is placed. Hence, if any particles of water are cold-

er than the rest, these will sink to the bottom. Thus, as the particles of water give off their heat to the superincumbent atmosphere, which is colder, they sink to the bottom, giving place to others which are cooled and sink in like manner; and the particles thus cooling and sinking, receive fresh heat from the surrounding particles, which are warmer, and of course rise again, giving place to the colder ones behind them; thereby keeping up a constant action of the particles of water from top to bottom, and from bottom to top, which is more or less active, according to the temperature of the water and the atmosphere above it."

All this may be strictly philosophical; but his inference, I think, are not wholly correct. He says, "From these facts (as above stated) it is evident, that, as the coldest water will always be at the bottom, no water can ever become frozen at the surface until the whole body becomes cooled down to near the freezing temperature; and this explains the reason why deep waters do not freeze as soon as shallow, and why the ocean never freezes at all."

Here "Jack Frost," assumes as fact, that, on his principle, the coldest water will always be at the bottom. This I think is a great mistake; for on his principle the particles of water on the top have no tendency to sink, only as they are colder; nor the particles below to rise only as they are warmer. And as long as the temperature of the atmosphere is lower than the water this will continue to be the case until the water begins to chrysalize at the top.

In order now to understand this subject correctly, let us inquire where the most striking effects of such a process, on his principle, must be found. Certainly in still water, for where the water is much agitated it must disturb this process, and keep the whole body in nearly the same state of temperature. But if there are any places where such a process can render the water coldest at the bottom it must be in ponds, or in eddies of streams, where there is no current to mix the water. Now is it the case that anchor ice is ever formed in such places? I believe not; nor does "Jack Frost" even pretend it does. I have never observed such an effect in still water.

Where then are we to look for anchor ice? I believe always either where there is a rapid current of water, or in a retentive soil saturated with water; but as "Jack Frost" confines his remarks to the former of these, I shall only notice it.

As I live not far from the Androscoggin river, which is shallow with a rapid current, I have frequently had opportunities to notice the appearance of anchor ice; and the facts seem to be these: we find in eddies and still places the surface becomes frozen and covered with solid ice for some time before the anchor ice is seen; for if any water should chrysalize on the surface at this time, the agitation of the water immediately separates and buries them in the current, which as yet not being sufficiently cooled to allow them to retain this state of chrysalization, they soon become liquid again, and little or no anchor ice is seen. But after this, if the cold weather continues, and by the operation of this process, as well as the blowing of the snow into the river, the whole body of water becomes somewhat near the freezing temperature; these chrysalized particles form a considerable portion of the apparently fluid mass of the river, though as much actually frozen as though formed into solid ice; these are driven against each other, and against the rocks on the bottom, and stick to them; and this process goes on until their own buoyancy disengages them and they rise to the top, and float along in the form of anchor ice.

I know "Jack Frost" says, where the stream is

shallow, if the cold continues long and severe, the ground at the bottom becomes frozen and the water passing over it freezes to it. But I have never seen an instance where the ground was frozen when constantly covered with water, however thin the sheet of water might be which covered it; and I have considerable opportunities to try experiments of this kind, the winter past. In the case of a dam which he mentions, I can readily believe that where a thin sheet of water pitches over it, a current of cold air may find its way underneath, and if continued long enough might freeze the water to the stones or timbers below it.

As to what "Jack Frost" says about the ocean's never freezing, I think some of the oldest inhabitants of Martha's Vinyard might correct him; if I am correctly informed as to what took place in the winter of 1779-80. And if this communication should, peradventure, be read by any one who knows the facts, as to the freezing of the Vinyard Sound, or any part of the open ocean in that memorable winter, I should like to hear from him.

J. H. J.

Peru, 1837.

P. S. Perhaps I ought to have stated how long I have believed the above theory respecting the formation of anchor ice, as some people lay great stress on old opinions; but as I am utterly ignorant how long a time merely believing a thing takes to make it so, perhaps it is needless to name the time.

#### Potatoe Bread—Cooked Food.

Considerable has been said in the newspapers on the advantages of mixing potatoe flour, or starch, with that of wheat, for the purpose of making bread in this season of scarcity; but for ourselves we have doubts whether making potatoes into bread is the best method of using this valuable root. That it can be used to a considerable extent as a substitute for wheat flour, is unquestionable; the query is, whether a good potatoe well roasted is not better, or will not afford more nourishment, than if made into bread.

Bread can only be made to advantage of substances in which the fecula or starch is combined with gluten, as in wheat, corn, rye, and in a much less degree barley and oats. In peas, beans, and potatoes, gluten is absent, and the fecula is simply united with a mucilaginous substance; consequently, though belonging to the most nutritive class of substances, they cannot be made into light bread, even though first converted into flour or starch. In making wheat, or corn, into bread, or pudding, a large quantity of water combines with the meal in cooking, adding greatly to its weight, as well as facilitating its conversion into nutriment when taken into the stomach. This power of combination with water is owing to the presence of gluten, of which the potatoe is destitute, and hence adding the flour or fecula of this root to a mixture intended for bread, adds nothing to the weight of the mass when cooked, more than its simple weight. So far as this weight extends, the quantity of bread is increased, but as no one pretends that the quality of the bread is improved by the addition of the potatoe fecula, we imagine the advantage gained will not compensate for the time expended in the preparation, as the same or a greater amount of nourishment is furnished by the root roasted, and of a decidedly better quality, we being the Judge.

A number of experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of water that combines with flour in the formation of bread, or with corn meal when made into pudding. These experiments seem to prove that fifty per cent. of water in weight combines with the flour, or in other words, that ten pounds of flour will make fifteen pounds of bread. Count Rumford has stated, "that for each pound of corn meal employed in making a pudding, we may reckon three pounds nine ounces of pudding." In another experiment by the same individual, "three pounds of Indian meal, three quarters of a pound of molasses, and one ounce of salt, having been mixed with five pints of boiling water, and boiled six hours, produced a pudding which weighed ten pounds one ounce;" showing a gain of six pounds four ounces.



The scientific and able farmer, the Rev. H. Colman of Mass. in recording the history of some of his experiments in fattening pigs, says—"At first employed half a bushel of Indian meal to make five pail kettle of hasty pudding; but we soon found that a peck of meal, by being boiled sufficiently, would make the same kettle nearly full of hasty pudding, and of sufficient consistence. It was remarkable that the peck of meal produced near the same quantity of pudding that we obtained from the half bushel, which showed the importance of inducing the meal to take up all the water it could be made to absorb." The result of the feeding showed that the gain in nutritive quality was equal to its gain in quantity, or its perfect combination with water.

If the fecula of the potatoes possessed this power of combination with water, a great gain would be made by converting it into bread, but as it does not possess this quality, little is gained by its use, since water with potatoe, for combining with flour for bread. From the above experiments, and from the chemical principle of the case, our opinion is that those who have flour cannot do better than to make it into as good bread as possible, while those who have potatoes will find their advantage in cooking them by themselves, without attempting to convert them into a substance for which nature has not adapted them. Those experiments further demonstrate most conclusively the advantage gained from cooking food in general, and corn meal in particular. Mr. Colman's series of experiments showed that the difference in gain between hogs fed with raw meal, and those that had their meal cooked, was full one half in favor of the latter, a result which should induce farmers to look at the matter at least, if attachment to old forms and prejudices is so strong as to prevent the following of such examples of saving and thrift.—*Genesee Farmer*.

#### Selecting Seed.

The selection of seed is one of the most important part of the farmer's work, and requires the greatest caution of any operation he has to perform. Many a man has lost his labor or reaped a meagre crop in consequence of sowing or planting seed. Some people who have a good opinion of their own judgment prefer planting small potatoes and pinched wheat to that which is large, full and plump—but such persons generally belong to that class described in my first article as living and doing all their work to the halves. The best and fairest portion of our crops should be selected for seed and by always pursuing this course we shall improve our vegetable as much as we shall our stock by selecting the handsomest for breeders. We should hardly expect a handsome high mettled colt from a miserable good-for-nothing old mare, especially if the sire was equally worthless. Neither ought we to expect the earth to yield us a handsome crop of wheat if we put into it poor seed. Experiment has clearly proved that seed will never degenerate and run out if we select the best to sow or plant each year, but on the other hand it will improve. A writer in the N. E. Farmer in 1833 says, "I can speak from forty years of observation and experience, that seeds not natural to our climate instead of degenerating, have a tendency, by care and proper cultivation, to become more acclimated to our climate, and instead of making frequent changes of seed, it would be better for the farmers to endeavor to improve those good sorts by selecting the best and earliest for seed. He says that the potatoes now raised on his farm has been regularly planted for twenty years without any change with his neighbors and have not degenerated in quantity. I have found from an experience of forty years a benefit from my practice of saving all kinds of seeds designed to plant, to make the selection from the best and most productive; therefore when a large number of good sized fine potatoes are found attached to a stock I put them by and plant them separately for seed." "The same rule should be applied to grain of all kinds."—Fessenden says, "selecting the ripest and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, and you will improve your breed of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which the breed of animals are improved by the celebrated European breeds of cattle. Few and improved kinds of wheat, peas, beans, &c. &c., have been introduced by observing among growing crops

some individual stalks, pods, or ears, &c., which was distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriansness, productiveness, earliness or some other peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed, until sufficiently multiplied for propagation upon a large scale."

That the only sure means of improving our animals or vegetables, is by selecting the fairest and best to produce from, is a fact seldom denied or questioned—therefore all that remains to be done is, to urge upon our farmers the necessity of pursuing the same course with vegetables instead of changing their seed every year.—*Mechanic & Farmer*.

#### A new motive Power.

We insert below, a communication upon the subject of the discovery of a new motive power by an ingenious citizen of Pittsburg, Pa. We have conversed with the author of the communication, and will do him the justice to say, that he is sanguine of the entire success of his friend's invention, and that from his intelligence and acquaintance with the general principles of mechanics, we should be disposed to believe him competent to judge of the efficiency of the invention in question. He represents to us, that the machinery is so simple that the beholder is lost in astonishment at the magnitude of its results.—Should the expectations of the inventor, and those of the author of the communication, be realized, a new era in the propulsion of vehicles of every denomination is, indeed, about to dawn upon us; for he assures us that it will be equally as applicable to steamboats, naval, and merchant vessels, steamcars, carriages of burden, as to the plough.—*Farmer & Gardener*.

BALTIMORE, April 8, 1837.

MR. ROBERTS:—When I stated to you the fact of an intimate acquaintance of mine having constructed a machine of almost unlimited propelling power on the Hydrostatic principle, you were so much pleased with the account as to request a communication from me for insertion in your periodical; with that request I cheerfully comply.

The inventor of this wonderful and useful machine is Mr Theophilus Corbyne, an eminent veterinarian—a native of Scotland, and now residing in Pittsburg, Pa. who while practising his profession, has for the last seven years employed his leisure hours on this subject and has now the satisfaction of seeing his plan matured by having constructed one of twelve horse power, which comes fully up to his most sanguine expectation.

This machine he calls CORBYNE'S HYDROSTATIC PROPELLING MACHINE. In its construction it is too simple to admit of improvement, and as no steam nor heat of any kind is used in its operation, there can be no explosions, therefore in its use life is safe; and should any part break, it is by its simple construction, admirable of speedy repair.

It is applicable to the plough,\* and all propelling purposes, and as such it must supersede the use of steam.

A machine of 500 horse power can be worked by one man, and neither its weight or the room required, will be more than one-tenth of the steam engine.

We of the present age, entered on a new era when Fulton brought forth his extended scheme in the application of steam to the propelling of boats on water—in which smoke and vapor supplied the place of canvas. The same age is now bringing forth another era in a more useful and extended scale of operation in this discovery of my friend, who is a philosopher and philanthropist in every sense of those terms.

Although our profession has for several years made us intimately acquainted, visiting each other and conversing freely, for mutual benefit in our profession—yet true philosopher like, he never intimated to me that he was studying the subject, until on his way to Washington, he called on me and showed the model, which is now in the Patent Office.

With my respects, I am, yours, truly

JOHN HASLAM.

\* The inventor is fully under the impression that a plough constructed on the principles of his machine, will be competent to plough 100 acres of ground in a day.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Dr. Jackson is now delivering a series of Geological Lectures in this village. His reputation as a practical and scientific Geologist, and the great importance of the subject on which he treats, we hope, will not fail to attract a large and attentive audience. Our citizens need not fear that from the short course proposed to be given, they will get knowledge enough to hurt them—they may get enough to incite to study and further examination. Every man, woman and child should know something of this science—and the more they know the better for them and the better for the State. If ever the Mineralogical resources of Maine are developed—the public curiosity must first be awakened and the people must be put in possession of the means of investigating for themselves. The State Geologist however able, however indefatigable, can but make a beginning—hold the candle as it were.

Our agricultural friends, we would especially urge to attend these lectures. Every farmer should be a practical geologist. He should understand the nature—the capacities and deficiencies of the soil which he cultivates. For without this knowledge he must work by guess, and his operations must be a series of experiments—unprofitable perhaps—it may be ruinous.

We understand that the Dr. has been lecturing in Portland—is now engaged in Gardiner—is expected in Bangor, and will probably be employed in other large towns in the State. This is right. For in this way the attention of the public will be attracted to a science which has not been cultivated as it should have been in this State. The Dr. will find prejudices to encounter—but a man of his enthusiasm cannot fail to overcome them.

We should furnish our readers with a syllabus of these lectures—but copious abstracts were made of those pronounced before the members of the Legislature, and have been spread before the public.—*Chronicle*.

RESOURCES OF MAINE.—They are thus summoned up by Dr. Jackson, State Geologist, in his recent lectures at Augusta.

1. Water power unequalled in extent, besides being on rivers accessible from the ocean.
2. Granite inexhaustible, the best building material in the world.
3. Slate enough to supply the Union.
4. Pine timber in vast quantity.
5. Lead—extent yet unknown.
6. Iron in many places, value not yet known.
7. Coal in great abundance on borders probably within the limits of the State.
8. Lime enough to supply the whole continent.
9. Superior materials for glass, for the finest as well as the coarsest qualities.
10. Vast forests of Hemlock supplying the materials for tanning leather, to the value of many millions of dollars yearly.
11. A soil and climate well adapted to the rearing of fine woolled sheep, whose fodder in winter should be hay, potatoes and turnips; rocky hills affording the best pasturage in summer.

THE POISONED VALLEY OF JAVA. The usual meeting in the Royal Asiatic Society, took place on Saturday; the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn in the chair. A paper was read by Col. Sykes on the poisoned Upas Valley at Betur, in Java, extracted from a letter by Mr. Loudon, containing a description of his visit to the place in July, 1830. According to the statement of Mr. Loudon, this valley is twenty miles in extent, and of considerable width; it presents a most desolate appearance, the surface being sterile and without any vegetation. The valley contains numerous skeletons of mamalia and birds. In one case the skeleton of a human being was seen with the head resting upon the right hand; according to tradition it is said that the neighboring tribes were in the habit of driving their criminals into the valley to expiate their crimes. Mr. Loudon tried the experiment of lowering some dogs and fowls into the valley, and in every case animation became quickly expended, although life in some instances was prolonged for ten minutes. The valley proved to be the crater of an extinguished volcano, in which carbonic acid gas is generated, like the Grotto del Cane, at Naples. The fabulous influence imputed to the Upas tree is, therefore, without foundation, the mortality being caused solely by the deleterious agency of the gas.—*London paper*.



## Agricultural.

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—Session 1336 &amp; 1837.

*Report of the Committee on Agriculture, respecting the growth of the Mulberry and Sugar Beet.*

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of the citizens of various parts of the state, praying legislative aid for agriculture in general, and particularly to encourage the growth of the mulberry and sugar beet, by offering a bounty for a limited number of years, beg leave respectfully to

## REPORT.

That after attentively considering the statements made by the petitioners of the impoverished condition of the farming interest of the state, they are but too powerfully impressed with the truth of the picture drawn by them, and fear that a deeper investigation of the subject would but add darker shades to the picture. They fear also that upon fair examination, the planters and tobacco growing interest would gain but little by a comparison. For a number of successive years, the almost certain failure of the wheat crop, the great staple of Maryland, has so crippled the farmers of the state, that they are left at this time not only without the means of improving their soil, but almost without the means of subsistence. Instead of the large supplies of small grain furnished for foreign markets by the farmers of the state, the last year presents the melancholy spectacle of a dependence on foreign supplies for domestic consumption. Nor do your committee see, in the prospect of the present year, any thing likely to improve their condition. It is even too probable that in addition to the supplies which will be required for the present subsistence of the people, they may be obliged to depend on foreign importation for their seed.

This state of things has not proceeded in the opinion of your committee from any sudden or unexpected causes, it has been the result in part of injudicious cultivation of the soil, and of injudicious legislation, or rather from the want of judicious legislative encouragement to the farming interest. The lands of Maryland were naturally fertile—and her climate is particularly favorable to the growth of small grain; formerly her fields yielded rich returns for the labor of the farmer—and he unfortunately did not consider that his lands were liable to exhaustion—"and that evil days might come," a season particularly favorable and perhaps in ten or fifteen years yielded him a full crop and lulled him with a fertile hope, that they would often return.

But experience has sadly proved, that they were "angel visits, few and far between," and have brought him at last to the unwelcome conclusion that the staff on which he rested is broken, and that in prosecution of his present system even hope must abandon him. What then is the remedy. In the absence so far of legislative aid, the only remedy that has been tried has been to abandon the state—and emigrate to a country offering better hopes. Has any other remedy offered itself? Your committee can see none—our citizens who have left us, to enrich and adorn by their talents and enterprise, our more prosperous younger sisters in the confederacy clung as long as it was possible to their beloved state. And would have no doubt continued to cling to the homes and the graves of their ancestors—and to the honored and beloved, moral and civil institutions of their native Maryland. They have but yielded to the laws of an urgent necessity in tearing themselves from their kindred and their own loved land. Is there then no remedy for this great evil? Can no inducements be offered? No hope held out to keep at home the native population now draining from every quarter, to an extent that must soon depopulate us—that is sinking our State in the scale not only of agriculture and commerce, but of political importance. Are the means within our power? Is the soil of Maryland susceptible of improvement. Are the means of improvement within the reach of our people? Is the climate congenial to the growth of staples capable of affording fair return for labor? Can no new staples be introduced by legislative aid, promising richer harvests?

These are questions not difficult to be answered

—What is wanting then to enable us to improve our natural advantages? Money which has been called emphatically the sinew of war, may be as emphatically called the sinew of agricultural improvement. Has the State the means to afford the necessary supply of the great want? Your committee emphatically reply yes. The state has the means, and should, they will not say, generously, but honestly appropriate these means to this great object.—How has the state been applying the means derived from its credit for the last few years. Immense sums have been borrowed, and are now under your laws about being distributed for the promotion of your improvements of Rail-roads and canals. How are there immense loans secured to the great capitalist. Who loans this money? By the faith of the state, upon the value of the real estate of her citizens principally—Who are these citizens? The impoverished farmers and planters; for aid to whom you have been now invoked. What will be the effect produced by a judicious application of those means—to the improvement of your land—to double aye treble the state's capital, the basis of credit? Let then the means of the state be so applied, say your committee emphatically.

The only question then is—how are these means to be applied.

The petitioners themselves, have in the opinion of your committee, suggested the best course to be pursued by the legislature. Our great staple wheat has failed for a number of successive years, and will not in all probability for many years succeed again. Can a new one be introduced to supply its place. Your petitioners propose two—which your committee believe are likely not only to supply the loss of the wheat crops—but probably far to surpass it in value even in its most auspicious times. The experiments that have been tried in this country for the last fifty years, prove incontestably; that the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the mulberry for the manufacture of silk—a crop which if any credit is to be given to the statements of men of high character in this country, as well as in Europe, is more profitable even than cotton. The Italian mulberry introduced into this state previous to the revolution, is now so thoroughly acclimated, that it is among the hardiest of our trees. There is probably, no member of the legislature, to whom this fact is not familiar; and if there should be one, he can satisfy himself by a short walk into almost any field in the environs of this city.

The sugar beet is only a variety of the common garden beet, and is said to be equally hardy. There is no one ignorant of the adaption of our soil and climate to the growth of this vegetable. The cultivation of the sugar beet is about to be commenced in some of the northern and western states, on a large scale for the manufacture of sugar—and the experience of France is, that it may be made for about five cents per pound.

If sugar can be made in France, at five cents per pound—your committee ask why can it not be made here? If the growth of silk is profitable too in China and France, Italy and in Connecticut, and Massachusetts, why can it not be made profitable here? Your committee can see no good reason why it would not then be a wise policy in the state, to encourage the introduction of both. Can any man say nay, provided it can be done with probability of success, and does not cost too much? What then will be the cost?

And how is the cost to be obtained, and applied are the next subjects for consideration.—Your committee are again furnished with important information on the last of those inquiries by the petitioners. They are informed, and correctly too, that many of the states, of the Union have passed laws giving bounties upon the growth of mulberry trees, and the growth of cocoons, and the various stages of the manufacture of silk.—The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-York, have all passed laws for the encouragement of the silk grower—and some of the Western states are now moving in the same track. Has their policy been wise? It is evident they find it to be so, because instead of retracing their steps, they are going onward increasing the bounty, as experience has given them a better knowledge of the value of the crop—and its tendency to attract to their bosoms the best population of other states. Even now the state of Connecticut is called on to increase her bounty upon the

growth of this article—which it is admitted has been profitable for fifty years, to keep her population. Let Maryland then follow her example—and with her soil and climate better adapted to the growth of silk and sugar than any of her northern sisters, a bounty upon the growth of these articles, which will not only retain her own enterprising sons at home, but if large enough attract the best population of other states to her. If Massachusetts has found it to be for her interest to give two dollars a pound for silk grown in her state, let Maryland, by the offer of a little higher bounty for a limited time, say seven years, avail herself of her natural advantage. If Vermont gives ten cents for every pound cocoons raised in her state, let Maryland offer the same inducement, and there is little doubt that we shall see these staples flourishing in our state, and attracting our people: it will attract too a hardy and industrious population from these states acquainted with the management of this business, who will pioneer the way for our native citizens. Let a bounty be also offered for the cultivation of sugar, for two or three years, of two or three cents per pound, and the same results will follow the introduction of that staple. In the opinion of your committee, the greatest good will result from such legislation as is recommended. If those crops should succeed here as well as they have elsewhere—the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the cotton lands of Mississippi, will in effect be transported to atlantic Maryland, and the evil, then, it is believed, exchange the repulsive for the attractive form—and by a union of her agricultural means—stand with an overflowing population as her geographical position places her the most important state in the union.

The means of supplying the bounties recommended without difficulty be found in the surplus revenue of the general government, deposited in the course of this year with the state, and may be beneficially used in the opinion of your committee, by establishing either a bank with the capital derived from this source at the seat of government, or by a division of the sum to establish banks in each of the counties of the state—the interest gained, to be applied to the payment of bounties, and the loans to be made, (giving always a preference to those who borrowed for the purpose of growing silk or sugar,) on the credit of real estate to the extent of one half its appraised value, upon a credit of ten years, payable in installments. If the interest should be more than sufficient to pay the bounties, the surplus to be added to the capital. This will insure the ability of the State to repay the deposit when called for by the government, and the state will be largely, richly benefited.

BENJ. HOOD, Chairman.

## Ploughing.

The difference in the amount of products between land that has been thoroughly tilled, and that which has only undergone an apology for tillage, must have at times arrested the attention of the most careless farmer. Land adequately manured, deeply and finely ploughed, and properly seeded, can alone be relied on as a source of profit to the cultivator; yet how few are the farms around us, where these desirable things are carried out to their full and proper extent. The earth is barely skimmed in ploughing—what sailors call a wide birth is given to the stones and stumps—the seed is put on unequally and sparingly, and then the farmer affects to wonder his crop is no better. We do not conduct our business as we know it should be done; we undertake more than can be performed well; our manure is not applied to the proper crops, and in these various ways nearly one half our labor may be said to be lost.

The garden is that part of the farm where the effects of thorough ploughing and manuring are seen in the increased product and profit for labor bestowed; though our gardens are too often only the shadows of what they might be, and should be, if cultivated properly. The farmer ploughs his garden deeper and finer than the rest of his premises, and manures it better, scarcely seeming to remember the field crops require the same depth for the free expansion of their roots, and the same richness of soil to promote their rapid growth, that is required by the vegetables of the garden. Let a farmer examine the extent and depth to which the roots of corn in a loose and favorable soil will spread, and he will cease to wonder at the failure



of a crop where the subsoil at the depth of three or four inches has never been stirred by the plough, and over the hard-pan of which the tender fibres of the roots vainly wander in search of proper nutriment, and as fruitlessly strive to penetrate,

In loamy or sandy soils, the roots of trees have been found to penetrate to the depth of ten or twelve feet; and the roots of the Canada thistle have been traced six or seven feet below the surface. Wheat, if planted in a mellow rich soil will strike its roots three feet downwards, and elongate much further horizontally. The roots of oats have been discovered at eighteen inches from the stem; and the long thread-like roots of grass extend still further. The roots of the onion are so white, that in a black mold they can be readily traced, and in a trenched or spaded soil they have been followed to the depth of two feet. The potatoe throws out roots to the distance of fifteen or twenty inches; and the tap rooted plants, turnips, beets, carrots, &c., independent of the perpendicular root, spread their fibres to a distance which equals if it does not exceed the potatoe. It is perfectly absurd to expect to succeed with roots of this class, unless the ground is so mellow as to allow them to penetrate in our garden, smooth and straight, which exceeded twenty-six inches in length, yet the soil when first applied to the purposes of a garden was far from being deep or penetrable. Land cannot be considered in good tilth, unless by plowing the earth it has been mixed with vegetable or animal matter to the depth of 10 or 12 inches; and Judge Powell states, that by manuring and ploughing he has converted shallow unproductive earth into rich fertile soils to the depth of at least 14 inches.

There is a constant tendency in earths to consolidate, clayey or aluminous ones, more than others, which manuring and ploughing will in a great measure prevent; and loosening the soil in all cases allows the roots to sink beyond the reach of drouths, permits them to range freely in search of proper nutriment, and in the same proportion increases the chance for a profitable crop.—*Genesee Farmer.*

#### MECHANICS.

##### General View of Manufacturing Industry. (CONTINUED.)

In an analysis of manufacturing industry, the general functions of machines, and the effects of their improvements, ought to be well considered. Machines are of three kinds:—

1. Machines concerned in the production of power.

2. Machines concerned in the transmission and regulation of power.

3. Machines concerned in the application of power, to modify the various forms of matter into objects of commerce.

I. Machines engaged in producing power operate by counteracting gravity, inertia, or cohesion. The steam engine, by the expansive agency of vapor, raises and depresses its ponderous piston, and thereby moves its massive beams and gearing.—The hydraulic wheel produces similar effects by the natural flow or fall of water from a higher to a lower level; and the windmill by the currents of the atmosphere. Blasting of rocks, in mining, exhibits elastic power overcoming cohesion.

II. The machines engaged in transmitting and regulating power are, toothed wheels, fly wheels of various kinds, valve governors, shafts, and other gearing of mills.

III. The machines engaged in applying power to modify the forms of matter appear, at first sight, to be so multifarious as to set systematic arrangement at defiance. An outline of their connexions and dependencies has been attempted in the next chapter.

The philosophy of manufactures is well displayed in the economy of power. The value of steam impelled labor may be inferred from the following statement of facts, communicated to me by an eminent engineer, educated in the school of Bolton and Watt:—A manufacturer in Manchester works a 60 horse Bolton and Watt's steam engine, at a power of 120 horses during the day, and 60 horses during the night; thus extorting from it an impelling force three times greater than he contracted or paid for. One steam horse-power is equivalent of 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois, raised one foot high per minute; but

an animal horse-power is equivalent to only 22,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute, or, in other terms, to drag a canal boat 220 feet per minute, with a force of 100 pounds acting on a spring: therefore a steam horse-power is equivalent in working efficiency to one living horse, and one-half the labor of another. But a horse can work at its full efficiency only eight hours out of the twenty-four, whereas a steam-engine needs no period of repose; and therefore to make the animal power equal to the physical power, a relay of 1 1-2 fresh horses must be found three times in the twenty-four hours, which amounts to 4 1-2 horses daily. Hence a common 60-horse steam-engine does the work of 4 1-2 times 60 horses, or 270 horses. But the above 60-horse steam-engine does one-half more work in 24 hours, or that of 405 living horses!—The keep of a horse cannot be estimated at less than 1s. 2d. per day; and therefore that of 405 horses would be about 24l. daily, or 7500l. sterling in a year of 313 days. As 80 pounds of coals, or one bushel, will produce steam equivalent to the power of one horse in a steam-engine during eight hours' work, sixty bushels, worth about 30s. at Manchester, will maintain a 60-horse engine in fuel during eight effective hours, and 200 bushels, worth 100s., the above hard worked engine, during twenty-four hours. Hence the expense per annum is 1565l. sterling, being little more than one-fifty of that of living horses. As to prime cost and superintendence, the animal power would be greatly more expensive than the steam power. There are many engines made by Bolton and Watt, forty years ago, which have continued in constant work all that time with very slight repairs. What a multitude of valuable horses would have worn out in doing the service of these machines! and what a vast quantity of grain would they have consumed! Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarded pace, in consequence of the increased cost of motive power, and would long ere now, have experienced, in the price of horses, scarcity of waterfalls, an insurmountable barrier to further advancement, could horses, even at the low prices to which their rival, steam, has kept them, be employed to drive a cotton mill at the present day, they would devour all the profits of the manufacturer.

Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of the canals and railways: and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate cheap goods, and procure in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands.

Improvements in machinery have a three-fold bearing:—

1st. They make it possible to fabricate some articles which, but for them, could not be fabricated at all.

2d. They enable an operative to turn out a greater quantity of work than he could before—time, labor, and quality of work remaining constant.

3d. They effect a substitution of labor comparatively unskilled, for that which is more skilled.

The introduction of new machines into any manufacture, with the effect of superseding hand labor, is tempered by the system of patents, which maintains them for a certain time at a monopoly price, and thereby obstructs their rapid multiplication. Did we admit the principles on which the use of particular self-acting mechanisms is objected to by workmen, we should not be able, in any case, to define the limits of their application. Had parliament acted on such principles sixty years ago, none of our manufacture could have attained their present state of profitable employment to either masters or men. The immediate causes of their vast augmentation may be ascribed, under the blessing of Providence, to the general spirit of industry and enterprise among a free and enlightened people, left to the unrestrained exercise of their talents in the employment of a vast capital, pushing to the utmost the principle of the analysis of labor summing to their service all the resources of scien-

tific research and mechanical ingenuity; and finally, availing themselves of all the benefits to be derived from visiting foreign countries, not only in order to form new and confirm old commercial connections, but to obtain an intimate knowledge of the wants, the tastes, the habits, the discoveries and improvements, the productions, and fabrics of other civilized nations. Thus we bring home facts and suggestions; thus we perfect our old establishment, and add new branches to our domestic stock; opening, at the same time, new markets for the sale of our manufacturing and commercial industry, and qualifying ourselves for supplying them in the best and most economical manner. By these means alone, and, above all, by the effect of machinery in improving the quality, and cheapening the fabrication of our various articles of export, notwithstanding an immense load of taxes, and a higher price of grain, our commerce and manufactures have also increased in such a degree, as to surpass the most sanguine calculations of the ablest political economists who have speculated on the prospects of mankind. We should never cease to bear in mind, that we are surrounded by powerful nations, composed of a people equally industrious, and more sober than ourselves, who, released from the turmoil of war, are intent on cultivating the productive arts of peace, and of pushing their commerce and navigation; whose eagerness of competition is stimulated by the view of the rich prizes which we have already won.

The attempts continually made to carry our implements and machines into foreign countries, and to tempt our artisans to settle and superintend them there, evince the high value set by other nations on our mechanical substitutes for hand labor; and as they cannot be directly counteracted, they should be rendered, as far as possible, unavailing, by introducing such successive improvements at home as may always keep us foremost in the career of construction. It would be therefore no less disastrous to the operative, than to the capitalist, were any exteraneous obstacles thrown in their way, since any good machine suppressed, or rejected, in this country, would infallibly be received with open arms by some of our neighbors, and most readily by our mechanical rivals in France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States.

(To be Continued.)

##### Brooks' Silk Spinner and Twister.

This machine appears to be winning favor in every quarter where it has been exhibited. At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society lately held at Albany, N. Y., a committee was appointed to examine it, who declare, "that they saw the machine in operation, and critically examined it, and that they are of opinion that it is not only an ingenious invention, but in their judgment, cannot fail of becoming eminently useful. It seems to solve the problem which has induced great doubt, whether the culture of silk in the United States would be profitably prosecuted, from the difficulty of good reeling silk from cocoons without considerable manual instruction. The committee are satisfied that "an ingenious female can almost immediately learn to reel on Mr Brooks' machine, in a perfect manner."

To show the facility with which a perfect knowledge of the use of this machine may be obtained, we copy the following certificate from the New England Farmer of the 29th ult.:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"This may certify that last 15th month, [Dec.] I went to Adam Brooks', in Scituate, Massachusetts, to learn to spin silk on his machine. I expected before I saw it that it would take me a long time to learn to spin. The first morning I ever saw the machine, I commenced spinning, and succeeded beyond my expectation. I was surprised that sowing silk could be manufactured with so little trouble. I immediately purchased one of Brooks' machines, and have used it to my satisfaction. I have with the assistance of a boy 11 years old, spun 150 skeins of sewing silk in eight hours, from the cocoons, ready for cleansing and coloring—in all have spun 9 lbs. ready for the market. And in my using the machine, I have met with no difficulty, neither has it got out of repair. Brooks' machine, in my estimation, is far preferable to any other now in use, and I would highly recommend it to all others engaged in the business, and are about purchasing.

RACHEL W. HEALEY.



## Summary.

**MEXICO.**—By a late arrival from Mexico, we learn that there had been no renewal of the riots, but the merchants had been called on by the government for advance of money to pay the troops stationed in the capital, with the pleasant information that unless the fidelity of these troops could be secured, government would not be answerable for the safety of the inhabitants.

Assassinations and robberies are said to be frightfully numerous, the former averaging six per month.

The orders for the expedition against Texas are said to have been recalled for the present.

There was a talk at Vera Cruz of an approaching visit by a French Squadron, to enforce the demand for restitution, &c. made by the minister of that power, and some of the accounts say that a French vessel of war had actually arrived at Vera Cruz, and that four others, from the French squadron in the West Indies, were on the coast.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Natchez was cruising on the coast, to see that the flag was respected, and that no depredations were committed on American vessels.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—We have advices from Jacksonville via Savannah, to the 13th inst., and from Gen. Jesup to the 7th inclusive.

The country appears to be almost cleared of Indians. A letter from Col. Mills, dated at Fort Gililand, April 5th says that he has been scouring the country in all directions, and found no traces of Seminoles, except camps that had evidently been some time abandoned.

Gen. Jesup had marched with the Indians who came in, to Tampa Bay.

Gen. Hernandez was at Tomoka, with 200 men. Some Indians had been seen, and small parties of the troops had been fired on. One soldier, who had wandered some distance from the encampment, was shot and scalped.

An experiment has been tried with India rubber hose in London, and it was found to resist a tremendous pressure by a powerful engine until the engine itself was disabled by the breaking of a crank, whereas the leather hose had burst long before—both kinds being attached to the same engine.

**LIFE IN QUEBEC.**—The following paragraph which we take from the Canadian Vindicator, will give some idea of the life and morals, laws of justice, &c. of our provincial neighbors.

At the last Criminal Term in Quebec, says the Vindicator, "ten boys were sentenced to seven years transportation each. None of these lads had arrived to 21 years of age. Two of them were 20; one 19; one 18; two 16; three 15; and one 12 years of age. At the same term, one lad aged 17 was sentenced to 14 years transportation; another of the same age to 21 years banishment, whilst a child thirteen years old, was sentenced to transportation for TWENTY-EIGHT years! Three men tried at the same term were sentenced to be hanged."

A dancing master in England, by the name of Rooke, has just invented a method to obviate the danger arising from the points and switches upon railways. It is stated that he renders switches as safe as any other part of the railway without the necessity of a man being in attendance. The engine performs the work of putting the switches right itself, and in whatever direction the engine-man wishes to travel, there he can go, no matter whether the points have been misplaced or not.

**HORRID PIRACY.**—We mentioned yesterday that a Spanish schooner had been found near Cape Florida, capsized, in which was discovered the body of a man, with a gash across the forehead, four feet, two hands, and the upper and lower jaws of a man. The correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer writes from Key West, April 4: "There was also found a bundle of American newspapers, dated from the 5th to the 27th January, 1837, consisting of the Globe, Sun, and Courier, with a small tin box, containing a gold watch, chain and seal, some gold ore, coins, Chinese puzzle, and a hand press, with the following name in type—*Luciano Fornasari*; also a trunk of children's clothing, among which was one shirt marked with the initials E. P. Of course, every thing concerning the ill-fated vessel is left to conjecture; but the probability is that she had been a prey to pirates, who acted on the proverb that 'dead men tell no tales,' or that a por-

tion of the crew had risen upon the rest, and committed this violence, robbed the vessel of every thing portable of value, and then left the scene of their crimes in the small boats; after which she must have been capsized by the winds."

We learn from the New York Star, that *Luciano Fornasari*, is the name of a celebrated Italian vocalist, who was the principal basso of Montessor's company, and who has been singing with great success at the Mexican capital.—*Boston Transcript*.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—A remarkable instance is related in the Pennsylvanian, as having lately occurred in Philadelphia. A lady living in Arch street, who was sitting up with her sick husband, was surprised at the sudden bursting out of a flame on the dressing table, on which lay half a quire of letter paper, and on the top of it a newspaper. The reflection of the flame from the looking glass made the whole table at first appear to be in a blaze. Although very much alarmed at so unexpected and unaccountable an occurrence, she had the presence of mind to take up the burning mass of paper on the shovel, and throw it into a tub of water which stood near. The only list in the room at the time was a small floating taper, which stood several feet from the dressing case. When she had sufficiently recovered from her surprise to investigate the cause of this singular occurrence, she recollected that the Thursday before she spread a rag with sweet oil for a blister, and had left it for a few moments on the dressing table, which had occasioned a grease spot on the cover. The papers lay on or near this spot. No doubt the progress of combustion had been going on slowly for some time in the cloth and letter paper, until reaching the air, it burst into a flame in the newspaper.

**ANOTHER RIOT IN NEW YORK.**—The examination of the case of Dixon, the black, who is claimed as a runaway slave by Dr. Allander, of Baltimore, was resumed on Thursday, and after testimony had been offered by several witnesses, the proceedings were postponed to yesterday. While the officers were conducting Dixon from the Court to Bridewell, they were followed by an immense crowd of blacks, who, when near the prison, attempted to rescue the reputed slave. There was a pretty severe struggle for a few minutes, between the officers and rioters, but the latter were repulsed, and two of the ringleaders, named Parm and Griffin, were captured, and with the slave safely lodged in Bridewell. In the affray, Griffin struck officer Waldron a most violent blow on the side of his head with a heavy white wash brush, and cut his ear partly in two, so that it hung down. Constable Boudinot drew a pistol and aimed and snapped it at Parm while he was assaulting Waldron, but it did not explode.

Flour is down to six dollars and a half at Zanesville, Ohio. Wheat, at the same place, has fallen to one dollar a bushel.

Letters from New York dated on Friday last announce that there has been, including the failures of small traders in the city, no less than *one hundred and sixty failures* in the city since the first of March.

The President of the United States has appointed Joseph Howard, to be attorney of the United States, for the district of Maine, in the place of John Anderson, resigned.

The United States Circuit Court, at Washington, is again engaged upon the trial of Richard H. White, for setting fire to the Treasury buildings in 1833.

Green Peas were in Savannah (Ga.) market on Tuesday the 9th inst. They were raised on Skidaway Island, having been planted in October last.

Ruel K. Packard, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Blanchard, Somerset County, in place of Thomas Davee, Esq. resigned.

**A SPEC OF WAR.**—It is now stated positively in the National Intelligencer, that the Mexican Charge des Affairs has received orders to suspend immediately, all intercourse with the cabinet at Washington.

**SQUIRE PLATT**, the notorious Barnegat pirate, was sentenced on Wednesday of last week, at the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenton, N. J., to nine months imprisonment and \$750 fine and costs—the jury having recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

The total number of failures in New York, from that of the Josephs down to last week is stated at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

The Legislature of Massachusetts closed a session of 107 days, last week. Among its last acts, was the adoption of a resolve for the increase of the members' pay, by a constitutional majority—Gov. Everett having exercised the veto power.

**MR. EDOUARD PONTOIS** was, on Friday last, presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French near this Government.

A heavy failure in the manufacturing business has taken place at Taunton—said to be for a million and a half.

The city debt of Boston amounts to nearly two millions of dollars.

There are now living near Cincinnati, a man and his wife, whose united ages make two centuries—he being 102 and she 98 years old.

**Jesse Brown**, who was last week tried for the murder of Rachel Bailey by poison, was acquitted, after the Jury had been absent about two hours. He is to be tried on another indictment for poisoning his wife.

There has been only six days in which the cars on the Bangor and Old Town Rail Road have not travelled the road by a regular trip, from Nov. 30 to the present time.

A war between Chili and Peru is said to be decided upon, and the parties are preparing for the contest.

The Legislature of Illinois has authorized 1100 miles of Railroad, and a loan of eight millions.

The receipts on the Boston and Worcester Railroad during the week ending April 15th, were 4,601, 12-100.

The Calais and Miltown Rail Road was commenced last week, and it is expected the road will be ready for cars in October next.

**GENEROUS BEQUEST.**—We understand that the late Joseph Stone Esq. of Ward, Mass. has bequeathed to the Theological Seminary in Bangor, between \$700 and \$800 in money, to be expended for the increase of the library, besides almost 400 volumes in books.

**GENIUS CAGED.**—The editor of the Mississippi Genius of Liberty is now in jail for stealing turkeys.

Of 975 criminals in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. 589 committed the crime that brought them there when under the influence of strong drink. What a world of repentance here must be! But who ever repented being too sober?

**STEAM SHIPS.**—It is expected that one of the British and American steam packets will be ready to commence running between the United States and Great Britain by next August. A ship is now building at Bristol, Eng. intended for this route. She is intended to carry fuel enough to last 25 days. The ship is of the following dimensions and power.

Length between Perpendiculars,	216 feet.
Beam,	25 do.
Depth of Hold,	22 do.

The engines are 400 horse power, having cylinders 73 inches in diameter, and seven feet stroke.

A still larger steam vessel calculated for 500 passengers and 800 tons of goods, is also contracted for by the British and American Steam Navigation Company, whose head quarters are in London. Messrs. Curling, Young & Co. of Limehouse are the contractors for a vessel of 1,795 tons, builders' measurement, and of the following dimensions and power:—

Length between Perpendiculars,	235 feet.
Beam,	40 do.
Depth,	27 do.

To have engines of 400 horse power, having cylinders 75 inches in diameter, and seven feet stroke. The engines are fitted to work either with or without Hall's condenser, at the option of the Engineer.—*Port. Adv.*

**FLOUR.**—The Georgetown Metropolitan of the 20th, says the market continues in about the same state as when last reported,—our last quotation is



well sustained. Shenandoah Flour brings \$8 50; common brands at lower rates; we quote at \$8 37 1-2 to 8 50.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES AN APPRENTICE?**—There has been a decision by the Common Pleas Court of New Hampshire, which places the relation of master and apprentice, in a plain light, and it may be worth the attention of parents and guardians. The action was brought by Samuel H. Dockum against Jesse Robinson, for harboring Ezra Robinson, the plaintiff's apprentice, (and defendant's son,) who had left the plaintiff before the expiration of his apprenticeship. The defence was that there was no apprenticeship in law, because there was no writing or indentures of apprenticeship—that by the contract either party might put an end to the engagement when dissatisfied, and that the boy, at the time the defendant was said to have 'harbored' him, was merely at home upon a visit of three weeks duration. The Court charged the jury, that the boy might be an apprentice without indentures, and that the defendant was liable for harboring him, while at home, and while at any other place where he afterwards worked with his father's consent. The decision of the Court therefore is, that the apprentice is under the control and direction of the master, whether bound by written indenture or not, and that no parent or guardian can interfere to the injury of the master, either by taking an apprentice home, or placing him under a new master, without rendering himself liable for damages. If any other person employs an apprentice without consent from the master, he is not only liable for damages, but for the earnings of the apprentice for the time of his employment.—*Saturday Courier.*

#### MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Francis M. Watson of Bath, to Miss Mary Jane Josselyn.  
In Portland, Mr. Rufus Dodge to Miss Sarah E. Bailey.  
In Bangor, Rev. Joseph C. Aspenwall, of the Maine Conference, to Miss Mary Daggett.  
In Limerick, Abner Burbank, Esq. to Miss Eliza A. Harmon.  
In Frankfort, Mr. Wm. A. Wingate, of Bangor, to Miss Eliza White.  
In Steuben, Mr. Wm. Atwater to Miss Priscilla Leighton.

#### DIED.

In Litchfield, April 3, Mr. Aaron True, aged 79.  
April 19, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. Aaron True, aged 70. New Hampshire papers are requested to copy.  
In Vassalboro', Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John Gasland, aged 68. She was found dead near her home, from which she had been absent but a few minutes, lying upon her face, in a small puddle of water.  
In Rumford, Mrs. Dorothy, widow of the late Mr. Henry Rolfe, aged 71.  
In Griggsville, Ill. Urany Bates, daughter of Mr. Aaron Tyler, late of Bath, 19.  
At Chelsea, in the U. S. Marine Hospital, Mr. Wm. Perry, of Waterville, 49.  
In Newmarket, N. H. Mr. Daniel Brackett, formerly of Tuftonborough, 59. Mr. Brackett was extensively known for his extraordinary size—weighing previous to his sickness between 500 and 600 pounds. He was probably the largest man in New England.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 17, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 274 Beef Cattle, 60 pairs Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep and 1025 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle—Market "dull," and sales very hard to be effected, scarcely a hoof was sold in the forenoon, and a reduction of about 75 cents per hundred was submitted to, about half sold by the hundred. We shall omit prices until the market shall have become more settled. The beautiful Sheldon Cattle were sold by the "lump" probably at a high price per cwt.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales were effected at 30, 32, 35, 40, 42, and \$45.

**Working Oxen.**—A large number of sales were effected. We notice a few, viz. 72, 78, 85, 90, 95, 100, 115, 130, and \$167 1-2.

**Sheep.**—We notice sales at 3 33, 4 00, 5 00, 5 25, 5 87 1-2 and \$6 75.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle were sold at prices made last week, viz. 10 1-2, and 11 1-2; several other lots sold to day at 10 and 11 at retail. At retail 11 and 12.

#### EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE. ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

**THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master,** will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

**The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master,** will leave Bangor for Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head; leaving Portland for Boston every Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Friday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and Portland for Bangor and intermediate places every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

**The Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master,** will leave Hallowell for Portland, touching at Gardiner and Bath every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Portland for Boston every Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Portland for Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell every Thursday, and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

From Portland to Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Monday and Thursday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Thursday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

#### FARE.

From Boston to Portland	\$3 00	
" " to Bath	3 50	
" " to Hallowell	4 00	
" Portland to Bangor	4 00	
" " to Bath	1 50	
" " to Hallowell	2 00	

AND FOUND.

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

#### AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.  
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.  
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.  
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.  
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.  
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.  
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

April 28, 1837.

#### SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

**A FEW** bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell.  
April 28, 1837.

#### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

**JUST** received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1.50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House.  
R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837-

#### PLOUGHS FOR SALE.

Hitchcock's improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, of all sizes, of the most improved patterns for sale by  
P. BENSON & Co.

Winthrop, April 11, 1837.

#### MULBERRYSEED for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.  
Hallowell, March, 1837.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

**THE** superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

#### FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston,	\$4 00	
" Bath " "	\$3 50	
Deck Passengers,	\$2 00	

AND FOUND.

**THE NEW ENGLAND** is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837.

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#### CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my son, Nathan Handy, Jr. who left my house on the 27th inst., as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after that time. Whoever will return said lad shall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

NATHAN HANDY.

Wayne, April 28, 1837.

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#### LAW BOOKS.

**CRUISE'S DIGEST** of the Law of Real Property, new edition, cheap; Chitty on Bills, new Ed. much enlarged; Equity Draftsman; Houlden on Frauds; Fonblanque's Treatise on Equity; Starkie on Slander, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Hallowell, April 25, 1837.

11

#### PAPER HANGINGS.

**GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH** have just received a further supply of French

**PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,** including many new and elegant patterns.

Hallowell, April 25, 1837.

11

**WHITE MULBERRY TREES AND CHINESE OR MORUS MULTICAULIS.**

**PERSONS** wishing to purchase Mulberry Trees of either of the above kinds, or Chinese Cuttings, can be supplied by applying to the subscriber at the office of the Maine Farmer, who is agent for a person having a nursery of them.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, March 30, 1837.

**DOCT. BRANDRETH'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS.**

**T. B. MERRICK** has been appointed General Agent for this State for selling the above, and will receive orders for the same.

March 16, 1837.

1

**VALPARAISO SQUASH SEED,** (very superior) for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

Hallowell, March 31, 1837.

3

#### TO LET.

A convenient room for an office on the second floor. Rent very low. Inquire at this office.

March 13, 1837.

**S. HELENA POTATOES** for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

#### NOTICE.

**EDWARD P. STEVENS, Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painter**—Would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a shop in the store one door east of J. Lovering's store, opposite the Factory. He flatters himself that by the long experience he has had in the business, and paying strict attention he will be able to do his work in the best manner and in the most fashionable style; and by so doing those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work will be done to entire satisfaction and at short notice.

Winthrop, April 17, 1837.

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## POETRY.

From the North Carolina Standard.

## THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty."—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows  
At day-break is done,  
And the cheeks of the morning  
Are red with the sun;  
When he sinks in his glory  
At eve from the view,  
And calls up the planet,  
To blaze in the blue,  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend  
Of the bow is above,  
Like a collar of light  
On the bosom of love;  
When the moon in her mildness  
Is floating on high,  
Like a banner of silver  
Hung out in the sky;  
There is beauty. But earth no beauty to see,  
More proud than the front of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,  
Unvaried in hue,  
When the shadows are veiling  
The breast of the blue;  
When the voice of the tempest  
At midnight is still,  
And the spirit of solitude  
Sobs on the hill;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,  
When nature's awake,  
And calls up the chorus  
To chant of the break;  
In the voice of the echo  
Unbound in the woods,  
In the warbling of streams  
And the foaming of floods;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free?

When the striving of surges  
Is mad on the main,  
Like the charge of a column  
Of plumes on the plain;  
When the thunder is up  
From his cloud-cradled sleep,  
And the tempest is treading  
The path of the deep;  
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PARTICULARS OF TEA.**—Green Tea in China are of three kinds, Imperial, Hyson, and Singlo. Imperial is the leaves from very scarce tree, and real or true Imperial is limited to a few Picula, which are reserved for the emperor's use, hence its name. All ten of this description bought in Canton, is merely an imitation. Gunpowder is the leaves plucked from trees of an early growth, approaching to budding leave. Hyson is the leaves from trees of matured perfection, and Hyson Skin is the outside covering of the Hyson leaves which separates when dried; Young Hyson is from the same tree but impoverished from repeated plucking. Twankay is from the full bearing tree that grows near the Hyson country, called Singlo, and is made into two or three different sorts; the best is sold for Hyson. The above trees are subjected to several pluckings annually. To meet the demand at Canton for the different descriptions of tea, are mixed and made up. For instance, true Souchong is of a limited production, and said to be worth on the spot about ten shillings, per pound; that which is sold for Souchong, is the finest quality of Congo, and what is called best Congo is merely second quality: the best Bohea is substituted for Congo, Twankay for Hyson, and in like manner is the deception extended to almost every kind of tea.

When the leaves are plucked off the trees at the proper season, they are first exposed to the sun or air to dry, and often vegetable moisture has evaporated, they assume the folding curling form, increased by firing or 'tatching'; whereby also they receive the crisp and crumbling appearance they have when we receive them. The operation of 'tatching' as it is termed, is performed by put-

ting the leaves into large, flat, cast iron pans, thinly strewed over the bottom, and placing above quick charcoal fires, which answers best for those purposes; this process is repeated with fine teas. After being fired or tatched, considerable care is required to pick out the injured and mal-formed leaves and dust. The Chinese are capable of converting any kind of tea, even Bohea, into Hyson, and vice versa. Gunpowder, in regard to which deception would seem difficult, is often manufactured and adulterated, and so well dyed and gared as to present the appearance of a beautiful bloom, but is on infusion, easily discovered. They will sell all kinds of old teas for new, by re-firing them, and mixing a portion of new tea with them. The surface of a chest of tea often carries a superior appearance to the middle or bottom. Bohea tea is often manufactured about Canton in great quantities from Woopang and other inferior teas. The principal part of the teas reaches Canton in the original packages, by large flat bottomed boats; but I was informed that it is subject to a very considerable land carriage, by Coolies, over a mountainous country, before it reaches the river navigation.—*Reminiscences.*

**CURRAN'S INGENUITY.** A farmer, attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped.—Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for the bailment, but the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what hundred was meant, and was quite sure that no such sum had been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice. "Have patience my friend," said the counsel: "speak to the landlord civilly, and tell him you are convinced you must have left your money with another person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and then come to me." We must imagine and not commit to paper the vociferations of the honest dupe, at such advice; however, moved by the rhetoric or authority of the worthy counsel, he followed it, and returned to his legal friend. "And now, sir, I don't see as I'm to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred again: but how is that to be done?" "Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel. "Ay, sir, but asking won't do, Ize afraid, without my witness at any rate." "Never mind, take my advice," said the counsel; "do as I bid you, and return to me." The farmer returned with his hundred, glad at any rate to find that safe again in his possession. "Now, sir, I suppose I must be content; but I don't see as I'm much better off." "Well, then," said the counsel, "now take your friend with you and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him." We need not add that the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

A couple of New York blades once met a Vermonter at a tavern. They had heard much of Yankee ingenuity and cunning; and they soon determined to see, if they could not "come round" this son of the Green Mountain. Thinking he would be careful of his coppers, they proposed to him, in the course of the evening's chat, that each of them then should propose, and do something, which the other two should imitate, or on refusal of either so to do, he should pay all the damage the others might sustain, and the scot at the bar. The Vermonter was a little wary at first—but at length consented. One of the Yorkers commenced the game. He pulled off his coat, walked up to the fire and threw it on. His companion did the same. The Vermonter, as they had agreed, must do so too with his coat, or pay for the other two coats, and the scot. Without hesitating off went the garment, on to the fire. The other New Yorker next made trial. He off boots and hat, and consigned them to the devouring element. His companion imitated him, and, to their astonishment, the Yankee was not backward. Now came the Vermonter's turn to lead. "Landlord," said he, "is there a Doctor near?" "Yes, Sir." "Send for him." The gentlemen of York began to stare. The doctor soon came in. "Doctor," said the Vermonter, "get your instruments, I want you to pull out every tooth I have got

in my head, and these gentlemen will probably want the same done with theirs;" at the same time he began to make ready for the operation. The Doctor and the other two were confounded. "Come Doctor, don't wait," and setting open his mouth, he discovered to the company that he had in his head but one rootless old snag which would hardly keep in his head. It was presently out. The Yorkers declined following suit, paid the Vermonter for his coat, hat, and boots, and went off to bed grinding their molars.

## PLOUGHS!!

AN extensive assortment of finished Cast Iron Ploughs from the well known Hitchcock patterns. Also—6 six sizes of the Prouty & Mears improved Patent. The latter is a new article and has gained the decided approbation of the Ploughmaker and Farmer, wherever introduced. The formation of this Plough being based on philosophical principles has happily united strength with simplicity of construction, ease of draft and guidance with excellence and efficiency in operation. The interest and convenience of the Ploughmaker has been consulted in forming the different parts in such manner as to render his operations more simple and at the same time to give a ready and certain rule by which to adjust his wood work in the most perfect manner, while the interest of the farmer has not been overlooked in forming those parts most exposed to wear in such manner as best to resist that wear. Also to raise and turn the furrow still with the least resistance and leave the furrows in the best possible form for after tillage, completely inverting and covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface.

The above Ploughs and Castings from those and most other patterns of note in the market, may be had wholesale and retail at the Plough and Stove Establishment, No. 12, Commercial street, Boston.

PROUTY &amp; MEARS.

Boston, March 21, 1837.

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## GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &amp;c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

## HIGHLANDER, YOUNG HIGHLANDER, AND DEY OF ALGIERS.

Either one of these three fine thorough bred English and Arabian Stallions will be sold on favorable terms.—Also, ten head of thorough bred Durham improved short horn Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, may be selected from a herd of forty superior animals. For terms apply to the printer or RALPH & EDWARD H. WATSON, East Windsor, Conn.

April 11, 1837.

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## TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the charge of his Temperance House in Winthrop Village, where he is ready to wait on his former customers and others who may favor him with a call. He would render them thanks for the liberal patronage with which they have heretofore favored him and solicits a continuance of their favors, assuring them that while he has charge of the House every attention shall be paid to their accommodation.

The subscriber is aware that complaints have been justly made against many of our Temperance Houses,—and is determined to furnish such entertainments that the friends of temperance and those who patronize him, shall be satisfied. Will they call and judge for themselves?

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, April 5, 1837.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having left town, requests all persons indebted to him by note or account to call and settle with SETH MAY, Esq. Those who do so previous to the 1st day of June next will save cost, otherwise they must not complain if they have to pay at least an office fee.

E. C. MILLIKEN.

Winthrop, April 17, 1837.

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